

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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OFFICIALS PRAISE REAGAN ARMS CONTROL PROPOSAL

## Suzuki Comments

OW190221 Tokyo KYODO in English 0213 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 19 (KYODO) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Thursday highly evaluated U.S. President Ronald Reagan's proposal on reductions of nuclear arms in Europe and urged the Soviet Union to seriously study it.

Suzuki told reporters that Reagan put forth his four-point proposal in a television speech Wednesday to try to positively deal with arms controls. "This must be highly evaluated," he said. He said the Soviet Union should seriously respond to the Reagan proposal in view of its recent "peace offensive" campaign.

Suzuki said the United States, lagging behind the Soviet Union in nuclear armaments, has so far tried to catch up with and overtake it in arms expansion. "Since Reagan has called for reductions not only of theater and strategic nuclear weapons, but also of conventional arms in Europe, the proposals are indicative of a change (in the U.S. military strategy)," he said.

He said Japan has consistently called for arms reductions on various occasions, including this year's summits in Ottawa and Cancun, Mexico. "The world's public opinion is also for arms limitations," he added.

## Sonoda on Proposal

OW190017 Tokyo KYODO in English 0010 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Nov 19 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda welcomed Thursday President Ronald Reagan's call on the Soviet Union to join the United States in a sweeping reduction of nuclear and conventional arms in Europe and other parts of the world.

Sonoda said the President's four-point proposal that included a reduction of conventional weapons and negotiations for limitation of theater nuclear arms in Europe represented America's positive stance toward disarmament and arms control. He said the significance of the Reagan proposal should be highly evaluated.

Sonoda said Japan has been making strong appeals at the United Nations for a U.S.-Soviet dialogue and the need for disarmament. Japan hopes the Soviet Union will respond to the Reagan proposal and start negotiations with the United States at an early date. He said Japan also hopes the proposal will contribute to the realization of international peace and security.

Foreign Ministry sources, meanwhile, said Reagan's proposal will put the brakes on a U.S.-Soviet mood for arms expansion. However, they did not expect the President's speech Wednesday to immediately generate any progress in U.S.-Soviet talks on problems of nuclear disarmament. The sources expressed the belief that Reagan spoke both on arms reduction and the strengthening of arms because of U.S. domestic and foreign factors.

The ministry sources said the President's speech was a diplomatic maneuver to counter a series of the Soviet Union's "peace offensives" in Europe, to express support for West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt prior to the Soviet-West German summit starting Sunday and to pacify an antinuclear movement now sweeping Europe. The sources said because of the sluggish domestic economy, the Reagan administration had no choice but to take disarmament into consideration.

SUZUKI: NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEPLOYMENT TO BE REFUSED

OW190033 Tokyo KYODO in English 0018 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 19 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Wednesday pledged that his government proposal for deployment of cruise missiles or other theater nuclear weapons in Japan.

Suzuki made the pledge in reply to a question raised by a Japan Communist Party dietman at a Diet committee meeting. Suzuki made the promise in view of Japan's nonnuclear principle which bans deployment of nuclear weapons in this country, even at U.S. military installations. Eugene Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said last week the U.S. might deploy cruise missiles and other theater nuclear weapons in Japan and other Asian countries, if necessary.

#### U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, OMURA HOLD MEETING

OW181311 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 18 (KYODO) -- Chiefs of Staff of the Japanese and United States ground forces have agreed to step up their efforts to promote defense cooperation between the U.S. Army and Japan's Ground Self-Defense Force.

The Agreement was reached Wednesday afternoon when U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gen Edward C. Meyer paid a courtesy call on Japanese Defense Agency Chief Joji Omura and Sumio Murai, chief of staff of the ground self-defense force, at the Defense Agency office here.

Meyer, who arrived in Tokyo Wednesday from Seoul on an official tour of the Far East and Pacific, expressed his desire that joint programs involving the two nations' ground forces should be increased in the near future. The joint maneuvers of the U.S. Army and Japan's Ground Self-Defense Force are intended to increase preparedness for dealing with emergency situations. In responding to Meyer, Murai said that the present fine condition of Japan's Self-Defense Force owes much to the U.S. Army.

The ground self-defense force participated in its first ever joint exercise with a U.S. military force at the beginning of October when the two conducted joint radio communications training. Joint war gaming exercises are slated to take place during the current fiscal year ending next March.

The ground self-defense force authorities are presently planning to carry out a joint military drill involving combat units of the Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force and U.S. Army in the 1982 fiscal year starting next April, and this program is intended as prelude to more extensive exercises planned for subsequent years.

#### SUZUKI REJECTS U.S. DEMAND ON IMPORT TARIFFS

OW181125 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 18 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Wednesday Japan would not accept a U.S. demand for elimination of Japanese import tariffs on 29 commodity items.

Speaking to an upper house ad hoc committee on administrative reform, Suzuki said if Japan accepted the U.S. demand, it would mean a major change in a tariff-cutting schedule agreed to in the multinational trade negotiations, which commenced in Tokyo in September 1973. It would prove extremely difficult to carry out such a change through negotiations between Japan and the United States alone, as many other nations were involved, he said.

Suzuki made the statements when a member of the opposition Komeito put a question about a set of U.S. demands aimed at correction of the current Japan-U.S. trade imbalance. The demands were presented to the Foreign Ministry Tuesday through the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo.



In his response, Suzuki also said it is wrong for the United States and European countries to blame poor sales of their products solely on Japanese exports. Japanese products are selling well abroad because consumers throughout the world buy goods of better quality, he pointed out. This is the first time that the prime minister has criticized mounting U.S. and European calls for reduced Japanese trade surpluses in such a strong manner.

In discussing the U.S. demand for elimination of import tariffs on the 29 items, including computers, plywood, automobiles and citrus fruits, a Finance Ministry official told the same ad hoc committee meeting that acceptance of the demand would mean the collapse of the international trade order agreed to in the Tokyo round of multinational trade negotiations. Koichi Kakimizu, director general of the Customs and Tariff Bureau, said Japan has been sincerely carrying out tariff reductions according to the schedule agreed upon in those negotiations.

#### FISH RESOURCE TALKS WITH USSR CONCLUDED

OW180051 Tokyo KYODO in English 0006 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, Nov 17 (KYODO) -- The fourth session of the Japan-Soviet Fishery Committee ended week-long discussions here Tuesday on state of resources of salmon and 10 other species of fish in the northwest Pacific and a protocol was scheduled to be signed Wednesday. Delegations of both sides also discussed the problem of bilateral fishery cooperation. They agreed to hold the next session in Tokyo from November 15 next year.

Japanese officials said the Soviet side expressed severe views on salmon and Alaska pollack resources, which are the chief species of fish caught by the Japanese in the northwest Pacific. But they said agreement was reached to conduct joint surveys on salmon resources next year by having experts of the two countries board each other's fishing boats. Agreement also was reached to dispatch Japanese experts to Sakhalin to inspect Soviet salmon breeding facilities.

The Japanese and Soviet delegations will start (?19 November), Thursday, to decide the catch quotas for 1982 in their respective 200-mile fishery zones.

#### ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH POLAND

OW180209 Tokyo KYODO in English 0148 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 18 (KYODO) -- Poland told Japan here Tuesday that it will welcome the advance into the country of Japanese pharmaceutical, fertilizer, chemical and food industries. The remark came from Poland's vice foreign trade minister Ryszard Strzelecki when Japanese and Polish officials held their first joint committee meeting to discuss bilateral economic cooperation. Strzelecki said a draft revision of the law governing joint ventures will be presented to the Polish parliament early next year to enable foreign industries to come into Poland.

Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya, who led the Japanese delegation to the meeting, told reporters later that he felt Poland was faced by economic difficulties, "but only temporarily." Polish officials expressed the hope during the meeting that the difficulties would be overcome, Yanagiya said.

#### CULTURAL EXCHANGES WITH ROK TO BE DISCUSSED

OW161033 Tokyo KYODO in English 1006 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 16 (KYODO) -- A Foreign Ministry source Monday announced that Japan and South Korea had agreed to hold government-level consultations next spring to promote cultural exchanges between the two countries.

The agreement was reached in talks between Tamio Amau, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Public Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau, and South Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong and Culture and Information Minister Yi Kwang-pyo. Amau visited Seoul from November 10 to 13.

Concrete projects will be discussed by the two governments to step up cultural exchanges, the Foreign Ministry source said.

Because there has been no government-level consultative organ to promote cultural exchanges between Japan and South Korea, such exchanges have lagged behind, while economic cooperation has been a major political issue between the two countries, the sources said.

#### ISSUE OF TRADE SURPLUS WITH U.S., EUROPE VIEWED

##### Tanaka on Curbing Surplus

OW130341 Tokyo KYODO in English 0316 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 13 (KYODO) -- Rokusuke Tanaka, minister of international trade and industry, said Friday the government should adopt a set of measures to curtail the nation's trade surplus as soon as possible. Tanaka told a press conference that the government should try to adopt such a package in a final form even at Tuesday's meeting of Cabinet ministers concerned with economic affairs. If the government fails to adopt the package before the Cabinet shuffle expected to take place toward the end of this month, the adoption may eventually be put off until next year, he said.

Tanaka remained vague about the contents of the package, saying only that it will incorporate measures now being widely talked about in various quarters concerned. The government has been studying measures to reduce the nation's swelling trade surpluses with the United States and the European Common Market in the face of harsh criticism by the nation's two major trading partners.

Referring to the U.S.-proposed trade meeting of Japan, the United States and the European Common Market, Tanaka said it would be held after the Japanese Cabinet change.

##### No Agreement at Meeting

OW161309 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Nov 16 (KYODO) -- Government ministers Monday failed to narrow their differences over how to redress Japan's trade surplus with the United States and the European Community (EC), according to government sources.

Monday's meeting, a preliminary one before a Cabinet ministers meeting on economic affairs Tuesday, was attended by five economic ministers, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa and Shintaro Abe, chairman of the Policy Affairs Research Council of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. At the meeting, Finance Minister Michio Watanabe urged that surcharges be imposed on Japan's exports as a means to redress the imbalance, according to the sources. Toshio Komoto, chief economic planner and also a state minister, countered that such surcharges would be technically difficult under the floating exchange rate system. Moreover, surcharges could possibly trigger protectionist moves abroad, he said.

Komoto asked Watanabe to study an introduction of private funds to increase state-owned storages of rare metals and also a system to lend foreign currency to purchase aircraft from overseas, the sources added.

##### Trade Package Discussed

OW170819 Tokyo KYODO in English 0752 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 17 (KYODO) -- The government of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki held a special meeting Tuesday to discuss actions for correcting Japan's massive trade surpluses with the United States and Europe, but fell short of reaching substantial agreement.

Ministers and ruling Liberal-Democratic Party leaders agreed on four points where actions can be taken in the immediate future, but put off major decisions until after a Cabinet reshuffle scheduled later this month. A government spokesman said that they decided to ease some of Japan's complicated import procedures, criticized by its trade partners as nontariff barriers. They also agreed to urge exporters to refrain from shipping "specific items to specific markets," expand imports of manufactured goods by sending trade missions and organizing trade fairs, and promote industrial cooperation in investment and technology transfers, he added. But the spokesman said that they failed to agree on tariff reductions, removal of import curbs mainly on farm products and emergency imports of oil and strategic rare metals for national stockpiling. All these were recommended in a four-point "external economic package" prepared by Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, who chaired Tuesday's meeting.

The package called for establishing a foreign currency loan system, in which the government will lend money to finance purchases of nonmilitary aircraft for possible leasing to Asian countries. But the ministers concluded that the proposal required further study, the spokesman said. He said that the meeting rejected an export surcharge, an idea strongly favored by Finance Minister Michio Watanabe.

Suzuki told newsmen after the conference he ordered his ministers to "start wherever actions are possible," warning that a failure to act could drive Japan's trade partners to protectionism.

Komoto's package also called for lowering tariffs on chocolate, biscuits and whisky, removing residual import curbs on farm products, and importing grains to be sent to developing countries by way of food aid. But the proposals were opposed mainly by the Finance Ministry and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the spokesman said.

The meeting decided on an emergency import of 30,000 tons of glutinous rice from the United States and China, but left imports of other items to further study.

Tuesday's meeting came the day after the United States and Britain made separate presentations calling for actions to open Japanese markets wider to imports. Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said that the U.S. Government termed restraints on exports, an export surcharge or emergency imports as undesirable. Rather, Washington hopes Japan will step up imports of industrial manufactures of higher added value, he told his colleagues at the meeting.

British Ambassador Sir Hugh Cortazzi, who met Sonoda Monday, called for actions to ease imports of biscuits and whisky. Sonoda quoted the ambassador as warning that Common Market countries might resort to protectionism if Tokyo failed to act to redress the trade imbalance and that Japan would be held responsible.

In a related development Tuesday, the influential Keidanren (the Federation of Economic Organizations) urged the government to produce effective surplus-cutting measures "even before a Cabinet shakeup." In a meeting with government party leaders, Keidanren President Yoshihiro Inayama, who headed a trade mission to Europe last month, warned that the situation in Common Market countries was so pressing that it required prompt actions by Japan. He told the party leaders that the business circles favored tariff cuts rather than an export surcharge. Saying that some Japanese exporters were rushing apparently in anticipation of export curbs in future, Inayama urged the government to act to stop this.

Later Inayama told newsmen that Keidanren leaders will meet on Wednesday to discuss policy actions to be taken by the Suzuki government.



KOREA HERALD VIEWS USSR MILITARY BUILDUP IN ASIA

SK190018 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Nov 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Soviet Eastern Buildup"]

[Text] Analysts in Japan and the United States are expressing growing concern over the stepped-up drive of the Soviet Union to build a military stronghold in northeast Asia. The drive has been under way for some time, gathering momentum in recent years. Geographically destined to bear the brunt of the southward Russian pressure, we Koreans cannot overemphasize the importance of this ominous development.

Based on the Sea of Okhotsk and the Kamchatka Peninsula region, the planned eastern strategic bastion of Moscow is aimed to further reinforce the already massively fortified Soviet war machine around Vladivostok and the Soviet-occupied northern islands of Japan north of Hokkaido and south of the Kurile Islands. It will mean a formidable addition to the Soviet Union's design on military predominance in this part of the world.

The buildup in east Asia is meant to rival Moscow's heavily militarized region of the White Sea and the Kola Peninsula in northeast Europe. The Okhotsk Sea, with waters that wash the northern shores near Sapporo, is likely to turn into a heavily defended "Soviet lake" for deployment of new submarines capable of launching long-range ballistic missiles.

According to Japanese authority, the western fortress and its eastern counterpart to be completed in five or six years will anchor both ends of the Soviet landmass. The big areas of the Sea of Okhotsk and its easy defensibility afford vast military advantages to the far eastern fleet of the Soviet Union.

A Warsaw Pact source agreed that the Sea is a strategic sanctuary behind the Kurile Islands chain that stretches between southern Kamchatka and northern Japan to form a military barrier preventing free access to outside forces. Aircraft would not be able to approach the Okhotsk safe from detection and interception.

These and other strategists predict and fear -- with good reasons -- that when the Russian buildup is completed, the Soviet Union would be stronger than the United States in the Pacific and Asia. Currently, the superpowers are considered to be at parity in the Atlantic and Europe as well as in Asia and the Pacific.

Our misgivings about the southward advance of the Russian influence was lately sharpened by talk from the Soviet Union about a virtual lease of the port of Najin on the northeastern coast of the Korean Peninsula. The port was expanded with assistance from the Soviets. An initial accord between Moscow and Pyongyang provided for servicing commercial shipping. It appears quite probable that Russian naval vessels are allowed to make use of the spacious and ice-free port for which the Kremlin has long been craving.

The grounding of a Soviet submarine near the Swedish Navy Base of Karlskrona early this month sounded an alarm for the defense of the Western Europe. Washington and Tokyo, for their part, should now catch the same warning signal before it is too late. Adequate preparedness with effective countervailing force is the only deterrent to military adventurism on the part of any potential adversary.

DEPUTY PREMIER SEES NEED TO PLAN FOR PRC TRADE

SK181146 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Excerpt] At the Economy and Science Committee of the National Assembly, Sin Pyong-hyon, minister of the Economic Planning Board and deputy prime minister, said that although there is no direct trade between Korea and Communist China at the moment, trade with Communist China will, in his personal view, gradually improve.



He went on to say that Korea needs a development plan taking into consideration the Communist Chinese market. He also said that foreign investors are seeking joint ventures in Korea in the belief that Korea might play the role of an advance base for the China market.

#### MALAYSIAN TRADE MINISTER CALLS FOR ROK INVESTMENT

SK170247 Seoul YONHAP in English 0239 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, Nov 17 (YONHAP) -- Malaysia's Minister of Trade and Industry Ahmad Rithauddeen Monday called on Korean businessmen to invest in his country's development projects, especially in rubber, natural gas and timber. In a speech delivered at a seminar designed to encourage Korean investment in Malaysia, Rithauddeen said those sectors could represent promising investments for Korean manufacturing raw materials for their goods. The seminar was organized by a 57-member Malaysian mission, led by Rithauddeen, who flew into Seoul Sunday as part of the Malaysian Government's efforts aimed at promoting foreign investments.

Kyong Chu-hyon, chairman for the Korean side of the Korea-Malaysia Economic Cooperation Committee, stressed at the meeting that the combination of Malaysia's natural resources including crude oil, rubber, and natural gas, with Korea's skilled manpower could constitute an important factor in bilateral economic cooperation.

Earlier Monday, Rithauddeen urged his Korean counterpart So Sok-chun to encourage Korean businesses to actively invest in Malaysia's fourth five-year economic development program (1981-1985).

#### ROK, URUGUAY SIGN BILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENT

SK140826 Seoul YONHAP in English 0738 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, Nov 14 (YONHAP) -- Korea and Uruguay concluded a bilateral trade agreement Saturday in Seoul, agreeing to give each other preference in trade and tariffs, the Foreign Ministry here announced. The agreement was signed by Foreign Minister No Sin-yong and Uruguayan Ambassador to Seoul Adolf Silva Delgado.

The trade agreement is the second agreement to be concluded by the two countries. Korea and Uruguay signed a bilateral cultural agreement in 1971.

#### TONG-A ILBO NOTES PROBLEMS WITH STUDENT CORPS

SK181026 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 Nov 81 p 3

[From the column "Reporter's Eye": "An Attempt To Graft Students' Call for Autonomy on the Shunned National Student Defense Corps" -- by Kim Chung-sik, reporter of the local news desk]

[Text] In an attempt to improve student response to the National Student Defense Corps, the Seoul National University has changed the election system for the chairman of the Student Defense Corps. Formerly, only 15 students representing the colleges elected the student chairman, but now a total of 131 student representatives, including those from departments, are to participate in the election.

This measure by the university authorities, believed to have been taken following analysis that the campus unrest which erupted three times on the occasion of the university festival was caused by friction between the National Student Defense Corps and the registered or unregistered student circles, draws our keen attention.

Why is there friction between the National Student Defense Corps and student circles, and why is it shunned by the students? Many students do not feel that the National Student Defense Corps is an institution representing all students at the university or that it synthesizes the opinions of the majority of the students and puts them into practice.

In other words, the National Student Defense Corps still gives students the impression that it is a government-organized institution and that it lacks tradition as a student self-governing body. The university authorities feel the same way about it.

Such a weakness on the part of the National Student Defense Corps in turn demoralized those students working in the corps' executive body, robbing them of their confidence in their jobs. It also seems to isolate the corps from the students or to cause strong opposition from some of them.

The skeptical view students take of the position of the National Student Defense Corps is not a new phenomenon. Controversy over its legitimacy began as soon as it was formed 6 years ago, and doubts were raised as to its ability to satisfy the students' zeal for participating in social affairs.

In spite of such considerations, the National Student Defense Corps was planted in the universities replacing the existing student organizations, and it struck firm roots in not a few universities. In some universities, strong competition accompanied the election of executive members of the corps, thus showing that the intention of the corps was generally carried out.

The degree of skepticism about it, however, cannot be dismissed as trifling. Many problems, including the indifference exhibited by students to the election of the executive bodies and opposition to functions sponsored by the executive bodies, have arisen. In view of this, maybe it was inevitable that the National Student Defense Corps was the cause of student disturbances which erupted one after the other last spring.

Kim Ok-kil, who was then education minister, refurbished the National Student Defense Corps to a large degree by changing the title of the student leader from divisional commander to student chairman, redefined its function as a self-governing student body and excluded professors and other school administrators from participating in the corps. She even changed the election systems into direct and partially indirect ones. Prior to this, all executive members of the student organizations were appointed. It was the only possible way to redress the problematic matters under the circumstances at that time, short of reflecting the students' opinions as a whole.

What has been the result? The university authorities honestly say that student response to the corps has not changed a bit. The students only refute the legitimacy of the corps and its structure, never coming closer to it.

The university authorities think that the more the National Student Defense Corps is alienated from the students, the greater the possibility of campus matters being controlled by an external force, rather than by the students. In fact, the National Student Defense Corps does not play a central role on campus, though it is urgently required to do so.

Today's National Student Defense Corps can be viewed as trapped between the students who call for it to be self-governing and the university authorities who are skeptical about the students' ability to govern themselves.

Whether the Seoul National University's electoral college will succeed or not, it draws our attention in that it is the first attempt to narrow the gap between the demand of the students and the university authorities' skepticism of their ability.

HENG SAMRIN SCORES U.S. ACTS AGAINST CUBA

BK180959 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Statement by Heng Samrin, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK Council of State, during a talk with Cuban Ambassador Hector Gallo at Chamcar Mon State Palace on 14 November -- recorded]

[Text] It is generally known that since their bitter defeat in Cuba in 1959, the North American Yankees have sought by every perfidious means to oppose peace-, justice- and democracy-loving progressive people throughout the world. In order to reverse the authentic revolution in Cuba, they illegally occupied the Guantanamo military base, imposed a maritime economic blockade on Cuba, nurtured and equipped Cuban reactionaries and recently launched a campaign of bacteriological warfare by spreading [words indistinct] to destroy sugarcane crops, [words indistinct] to destroy tobacco crops and viruses to affect cattle and swine and cause conjunctivitis and dengue hemorrhagic fever in people. More than 100 people were killed, most of them children [words indistinct].

The U.S. Government is employing many strange methods to isolate Cuba and prevent it from purchasing medicine and various materials from the capitalist markets in order to fight these diseases. The weather became irregular. Drought plagued Cuba all last year. On the other hand, heavy rainfalls this year have caused savage flash floods.

The U.S. Government also fabricated the so-called Cuban intervention in El Salvador as part of its mendacious and deceptive propaganda campaign to slander Cuba and mislead peace-loving world opinion.

The enemies have employed psychological warfare to wantonly violate the sentiment of the Cuban people by using the name of hero Jose Marti to dub their counterrevolutionary radio, which is installed in U.S. territory and defended and supported directly by the United States.

All of this shows their intention of fostering danger and grossly violating Cuba's sovereignty and seriously threatening Latin America as part of their efforts to cover up their deceitfulness in increasing the number of their warships in the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Pacific, and to cover up their dark activities in increasing the production of neutron weapons to intimidate and threaten world peace.

They cannot intimidate the world, however, with their threats of pressure through any subversive policy. They cannot disguise their aggression, arms race or military sabotage. The use of repressive means, torture and massacre of innocent people in El Salvador, Angola [passage indistinct]. With the adventurous policy their responsibility, the adventurers and liars can in no way change the destiny of mankind. Nothing can hamper or block the steady advance of the Cuban patriots. Now, as in the past, the threats of the U.S. imperialists are to no avail. All these hostile and ill-intentioned acts of the world's reactionaries against Cuba reflect the just cause of the Cuban people and clearly show that U.S. imperialism is the most dangerous enemy of the peoples in the world.

Well aware of these realities, and in the face of this situation, the people of the PRK most indignantly condemn the violation of Cuba's sovereignty and the threat against world peace. They demand that the Reagan administration immediately end its aggressive acts and respect Cuba's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Kampuchean people express salutations to and unconditional solidarity with the fraternal Cuban people and pledge to cooperate with them in all activities.

The Kampuchean people will stay with the fraternal Cuban people forever in defense of Cuban territory against the imperialists in the interests of national independence and integrity.



HENG TEAV SENDS MESSAGE TO CUBAN OFFICIAL

BK181252 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0358 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Nov (SPK) -- Heng Teav, vice chairman of the Central Organization of Kampuchean Trade Unions, on Monday [16 November] sent a message to Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, affirming that the Kampuchean people side with the Cuban people and working class in the face of the U.S. threat.

The message said in particular: The Kampuchean people and working class, who cherish peace, independence and freedom, once again express their friendship, firm solidarity and unreserved support for the just struggle of the fraternal Cuban people and working class for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Cuba will triumph. The U.S. imperialists and their henchmen will fail.

ACTIONS AGAINST POL POT 'BANDITS' REPORTED

BK180940 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Excerpts] According to reports from the border, on 13 October the border defense forces at Phum Kamrieng, 10 km from the Thai border, repulsed and crushed four bandits. On 15 October our revolutionary armed forces, launching a mopping-up operation in Pailin, captured 7 enemy remnants and 50 kg of rice. At the three-border junction area in the northeast, a unit of our revolutionary armed forces in the 5th Brigade wiped out seven enemy elements during an operation. On 14 October, during a mopping-up operation, the 1st Company of the Stung Treng regional armed forces smashed five enemy elements and seized five weapons.

In Koh Kong Province, on 4 October the 2d Company of Brigade "Bar" clashed with and killed 5 enemy elements and seized 3 weapons and 75 kg of rice. Later on, this unit killed an additional five enemy elements, seized two weapons and five oxcarts and captured two other enemy elements.

At the same time, the regional forces, militia units and people have carried out mopping-up operations against the bandits in close cooperation and with a lofty sense of revolutionary vigilance. They have scored many good feats in this task.

In Kompong Cham Province, during an operation in Memot District's woods, they crushed or captured six bandits, urged five others to surrender and seized a field radio. On 20 October the people in Boeng Ket guided the regional and militia forces to arrest 2 enemy elements and seize 60 assorted weapons.

In Kompong Thom Province, a 15-year-old youngster who was guarding his cattle saw a group of enemy elements in the woods. He immediately ran to seize a gun from the enemies and shot five of them to death with that gun. He also seized two weapons.

In Kampot Province, on 13 October the revolutionary armed forces and militiamen laid an ambush for the Pol Pot bandits trying to loot people's rice in a village. They killed four enemies and seized three weapons.

According to reports we received from 27 October to 3 November, the regional and militia units and people launched successful operations to mop up and wipe out the hideouts and production sites of the bandits in the woods. According to reports from Siem Reap Province, the revolutionary armed forces and the militia units jointly launched mopping-up operations against the enemy elements in various outlying forested and mountainous areas. They killed 14 enemies, captured 18 others and seized a large quantity of weapons and war materiel. On 3 November the 23d Battalion in Chikreng killed 6 Pol Pot troops and captured 11 others.



In the last week of October the revolutionary armed forces of Kratie Province attacked a plantation of the Pol Pot bandits in Sambo District, killed eight enemy troops, captured four others and seized a number of weapons. Between 28 October and 1 November two groups of enemy remnants came to loot people's rice in Mounng Russei District of Battambang Province. Thanks to their well-prepared ambushes, our revolutionary armed forces killed six enemy troops and seized a large number of weapons.

In the Kompong Thom and Kompong Cham areas, in the first week of November our revolutionary armed forces, with the close cooperation of the militia units and people, launched mopping-up operations against enemy hideouts and production sites. They killed 20 enemy remnants and captured 49 others. Earlier, on 26 October, the revolutionary armed forces in the Kompong Cham region captured five reactionary Khmers. Between 27 and 29 October the 32d Battalion arrested eight enemy remnants and seized an AR gun in Chamka Leu District. At the same time, [words indistinct] in Kompong Cham Province arrested two enemy elements.

According to reports from the 3d Brigade, on 31 October the 15th Battalion killed an enemy element and captured four others. The 4th Battalion in the same brigade arrested a Sereika element and seized two weapons in Varin on 2 November.

As for the revolutionary armed forces in Kampot Province, on 1 November they launched mopping-up operations against the enemy. They arrested seven Sereika elements.

#### BOU THANG ADDRESSES COURSE IN KOMPONG SPEU

BK181213 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] According to our correspondent, on the morning of 15 November 1981 a political course was opened at the office of the Kompong Speu Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee for cadres from all offices, localities, villages, communes and districts throughout the province under the chairmanship of Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KP.P Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission.

Comrade Uddam Meanchey, chairman of Kompong Speu Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee, spoke of the victory, the development and the spirit of struggle of the people of Kompong Speu Province in defending and building the country. The people of Kompong Speu Province have actively participated in the advance of the Kampuchean revolution toward social progress and prosperity.

Comrade Bou Thang discussed the victory of the Kampuchean people in scoring great achievements in the defense and construction of the country, which have developed quickly in all fields. The comrade also spoke of the tricks of the enemy, especially the Pol Pot Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackeys of the Beijing Chinese reactionaries and expansionists -- who have tried by every means to destroy the Kampuchean revolution and the peaceful life of our Kampuchean people.

Recently, the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries have tried to wage psychological warfare to fool our people with their propaganda and damage the militant solidarity and friendly ties between Kampuchea and Vietnam so as to allow them to again implement Maoism and again commit genocide against the Kampuchean race. Finally, the comrade urged all the trainees to be vigilant in defending their localities, villages and communes. The trainees were also asked to heighten their patriotic and revolutionary spirit, and smash all enemy maneuvers by opposing the enemy's psychological warfare and increasing internal unity. The comrade added that the trainees have to broaden proletarian internationalist solidarity, particularly strengthening and developing the militant solidarity and friendly ties between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos for the cause of revolution, independence, peace, freedom, prosperity and the development of the peoples of Indochina and Southeast Asia.

REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS

BK180534 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Recently, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Central Committee held a work session to set plans for next year. Attending the session were youth representatives from all ministries, departments, offices and provinces throughout the PRK.

For nearly 3 years the Kampuchean revolution has surmounted all obstacles, and it is achieving many great victories in all fields in its aim of building and advancing the country toward brilliant socialism. The Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization has advanced satisfactorily. Our youths have become more confident in the revolution and made active contributions to the successful implementation of the party tasks. Compared to last year, our people at present have a far better grasp of their duties and tasks of national defense and construction. In addition to carrying out their tasks of defending and strengthening the revolutionary power, our youths have actively taken part in the production drive. In fact, despite floods and drought, this year our youths planted 1,013,084 of rice. Concerning children's work, we conferred scarves on 11,325 boys and girls during the past year.

After holding discussions and exchanging views, the session set targets for the fourth quarter plan of this year to continually heighten the spirit of revolutionary vigilance and struggle against the subversive acts of the enemies of all stripes and urge youths in all localities to serve the guerrilla, militia and revolutionary army units. Youths must also promote the production drive in order to timely meet the needs of the people. The session also set targets to strengthen and expand the local youth organizations and to prepare conditions for the establishment and expansion of Pioneer Youth in all schools in villages and communes.

In conclusion, Comrade Kang Nem, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Central Committee, exhorted youth representatives to strive to uplift their revolutionary capability, uphold the banner of genuine patriotism, defend the revolutionary gains, maintain security and social order in opposition to all the dark maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, Chinese expansionists and other reactionary forces and constantly expand the bonds of solidarity and cooperation with all the progressive youths of the world, particularly the Vietnamese, Lao and Soviet youths, in order to build an independent, peaceful, free and happy Kampuchea.

YOUTH GROUP CEREMONY MARKS WORLD YOUTH DAY

BK190821 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] A ceremony was held on the afternoon of 17 November at the Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship Higher Technical School to mark World Youth Day.

Comrade Kang Nem, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Association, spoke on the great achievements scored under the leadership of the KPRP following the liberation day of 7 January 1979 and the multi-faceted development realized by the Kampuchean revolution during the past 2 years or more, particularly in the most significant duty and role of youths in the cause of defending and building the country toward socialism.

In conclusion, Comrade Chheng Phon, minister of information, press and culture; and Comrade Hang Chuon, assistant to the minister of education, exhorted students of both sexes to study hard in order to use their knowledge in serving the interests of the people and country, upholding revolutionary ethics, building a new spirit, adhering to patriotic ideals and strengthening and expanding the solidarity of the three Indochinese countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- and all the progressive, peace-loving countries throughout the world, particularly the Soviet Union, which is the firm support of the revolution.

FLOODING THREATENS CROPS, PROPERTY IN KANDAL

BK191144 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Recently the peasants of Kandal Stoeng District, Kandal Province, encountered another natural disaster due to the heavy rainfall which occurred at the end of this year in the western sector. The torrential water current from the Prek Tnaot River caused by this heavy rainfall has threatened the crops and property of our peasants in 16 of the 23 communes in the district.

The revolutionary authorities at all levels have paid great attention to and encouraged the people in the district to combat this flood disaster. About 600 people at Preah Put, Roluos and Tien communes, together with the local authorities, have jointly strived to shore up various dams and build dams near ditches in Phum Krang, which is located near the riverbank, in order to prevent floodwater from damaging their crops. Another 1,000 people in Anlung Romiet, Baku, Kouk Trap, Thmei Trapeang and Kong Noy communes have jointly built embankments along the sides of Route 3 in order to prevent floods from damaging the road and to facilitate the traffic flow in their district.

In addition to fighting floods, the Kampuchean Red Cross has distributed 2,684 kg of aid -- blankets, spoons, plates and clothes -- to 1,100 families of peasants in Kandal Stoeng District who were threatened by floods.

VODK: THREE SOVIETS KILLED AT KOMPONG SOM PORT

BK190741 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] At 2100 on 10 November our army and guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese position at the treasury of Kompong Som port. After a 30-minute fight, we killed 9 enemy elements, including 3 Soviets, and wounded 17 others, for a total of 26 Vietnamese casualties. We destroyed a military barracks and a quantity of materiel.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Kompong Som battlefield!

VODK: FOUR SRV WOMEN EXECUTED FOR POISONING

BK180625 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The Vietnamese enemy ordered its secret agents to poison our people in successive incidents in the regions temporarily under its control in Mongkolborei District-Bavel, Battambang Province.

On 19 and 20 October four Vietnamese women put poison on their fingernails and pretended to buy rice soup at Mongkolborei market. When they opened the lids of the pots, they dropped poison from their fingernails into the rice soup. Ten of our people who bought and ate this rice soup were immediately killed by the poison.

After seeing this tragic event whereby the Vietnamese poisoned our people, brother militiamen forced by the Vietnamese to serve them as guards at this market were very angry. The militiamen followed and arrested these four Vietnamese women, and executed them.



KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN PAYS VISIT TO PROVINCES

BK180823 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR, visited people and guided work in some localities and armed forces units in Luang Prabang and Oudomsai Provinces in late October and early November.

In Luang Prabang Province the Comrade addressed a meeting of local cadres and combatants of the regional forces. He was briefed on the work of the armed forces and living conditions and the training of the cadres, combatants and guerrilla forces operating in various districts and villages. He praised the rapid growth and development of the local armed forces and paramilitary forces and their achievements in maintaining public security and public order. These achievements constitute a contribution to consolidating the local administration and political foundations.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan advised the participants in the meeting to study and profoundly understand the party line and policies on the all-people national defense and the all-people public security maintenance. For example, he advised them to heighten their level of knowledge concerning the new, directly dangerous and basic enemy of the Lao peoples of all nationalities and tribes. The commanding cadres must effectively guide and manage the armed forces ideologically, organizationally and operationally and urge them to heighten their vigilance and combat readiness and attentively turn the building of model units into an enthusiastic and extensive campaign.

In Oudomsai Province he comrade heard reports by the provincial party committee and the provincial administration on the all-round situation in the province and on preparations for the congress of the provincial party committee scheduled to be held early in 1982. He then visited Muang Beng and met and held talks with the district party committee. He hailed the achievements recorded by the district in defending and building this locality. He advised the committee to strengthen unity among various nationalities, maintain public security, boost agricultural and handicraft production and continuously improve living conditions.

During a visit to the Bengkham cooperative, which is an outstanding cooperative in the province, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan inquired at length about the production situation and living conditions in the cooperative. He suggested methods for resolving various difficulties and encouraged intensive farming and the expansion of the cultivation of crops such as garlic, groundnuts, mung beans, cotton and tobacco. He suggested the use of modified weaving equipment for silk and cotton weaving and the mobilization of cultural and three-clean sanitation tasks.

He then visited Houn District, where he participated in an entertainment program organized by the local people in his honor. The Comrade observed that the Lao people living in each area have fine traditions of singing, dancing and playing music. These should be preserved and promoted in accordance with our new life style.

On the next day [date not specified] the party committee and the administration of Houn District informed Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan of the all-round situation in the district. He advised them to pay attention to the basic, decisive task -- that is, the task of consolidating the party, building cadres, consolidating the unity among nationalities and promoting and developing new favorable factors arising in the locality.

On 5 and 6 November, in Sai District, the comrade witnessed concrete achievements regarding agricultural production, the building of agricultural cooperatives, the collection of agricultural taxes and the purchase of rice, which has increased three times when compared with 1978. He also observed the improvement of cooperative management.



At the initial stage, each cooperative has a party unit to give guidance. The unity among tribal nationalities, between combatants and the people and between cadres and the people has improved considerably. The party committee has firmly grasped the key point in consolidating the party and building cadres. In short, the province has recorded great, all-round and firm achievements.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane advised all cadres in the province to pay attention to certain tasks, for example, the task of building foundations for the people's war to oppose the enemy's overall schemes. In the economic field, he advised them to engage in intensive farming, apply new techniques, improve cooperatives, heighten the spirit of mastering cooperatives and gradually improve management and, at the same time, promote handicraft production and heighten work efficiency in order to increase the income of cooperatives. He advised them to attentively preserve forests, switch from slash-and-burn cultivation to terraced rice cultivation and plant as many industrial and other crops as possible.

In the communications and transport field, he advised them to pay attention to repairing and building more roads linking villages and districts and to employ modified transportation equipment in order to save modern transportation and fuel.

In the field of goods circulation and distribution, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane advised them to pay attention to appropriate purchase and pricing systems, organize effective storage of goods, step up cultural training courses for cadres and sanitation movements, build a new way of life and promote art, sports and physical education movements.

On 8 November Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane chatted with provincial and district cadres of Luang Prabang Province. After hearing reports on the situation in the province and in each district, the comrade suggested directions and detailed methods for promoting the strong points and superior position of each locality and resolving their weak points so that they can continue to firmly advance forward. He cordially gave advice to the local cadres in carrying out all tasks -- the task of going to the grassroots level, the task of all-people national defense and all-people public security maintenance and the task of economic, cultural, educational and public development in the province. He stressed the tasks of communications and transport and goods circulation and distribution. He advised the province to firmly grasp the most important key point -- that is, the building of the party and the planned building and training of cadres at all levels and in all branches. All this will guarantee our success.

In conclusion, the comrade called for attention to the preservation and promotion of the people's native art and literature, song and dance in accordance with our new, splendid system.

Everywhere he visited, he was warmly welcomed and praised with deep respect and love by the local cadres, combatants and people.

#### GDR COOPERATION COMMITTEE DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

##### Delegation Arrives

BK181052 Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Vientiane, 18 Nov (KPL) -- A delegation of the Intergovernmental Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the GDR led by its chairman, Verner Linner, on November 17 arrived in Vientiane to attend the 4th Session of the Laos-GDR Intergovernmental Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation, which is scheduled to be held from November 18-21.

Greeting the delegation at the airport were Sanan Soutthichak and Khamliang Phonsena, respectively chairman and vice chairman of the Lao committee, and other officials. Dieter Doering, GDR ambassador to Laos, was also present at the airport.

#### Cooperation Commissions Meet

BK190345 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] On the morning of 18 November the LPDR and GDR Intergovernmental Commissions for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation opened the fourth regular session in Vientiane to review economic, scientific and technical cooperation in the 1980-81 period and to decide on assistance for 1981-85 and long-term economic cooperation.

Attending the session on the Lao side were Sanan Soutthichak, chairman of the Laos-GDR Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, the deputy chairmen and members of the commission, as well as some officials concerned. On the GDR side were Verner Linner, chairman of the GDR-Laos Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, the deputy chairmen of the commission and members of the delegation. Also attending the session was Dieter Doering, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.

#### JAPANESE ENVOY VISITS LEADERS ON END OF TOUR

##### Meeting With Souphanouvong

BK161042 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Vientiane, 16 Nov (KPL) -- Japanese ambassador to Laos Minoru Takeda, on Saturday [14 November] called on Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly. The Japanese ambassador, Takeda, took leave of the Lao president after the completion of his diplomatic mission in Laos.

The meeting was conducted in an atmosphere of warm cordiality.

##### Meeting With Phoun Sipaseut

BK110801 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Excerpt] On the morning of 10 November Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, received Minoru Takeda, outgoing Japanese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, who has completed his term of duty in Laos. On this occasion, Phoun Sipaseut chatted with the ambassador in a friendly atmosphere.

##### Call on Sali Vongkhamso

BK141228 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Vientiane, 14 Nov (KPL) -- Sali Vongkhamso, vice premier and chairman of the National Planning Committee, on 13 November received here Minoru Takeda, Japanese ambassador to Laos. The Japanese ambassador called on the vice premier to say farewell before leaving Laos after his diplomatic mission ended.

UNDER SECRETARY STOESEL MEETS WITH PREM

BK170500 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] U.S. Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Walter J. Stoessel and party, accompanied by Nikon Phlaisesangphet, director general of the Protocol Department, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at Government House at 0930 today. Stoessel is on a visit to Thailand from 15-18 November.

Stoessel delivered a message from U.S. President Reagan and an album of pictures of the prime minister's visit to the United States to the prime minister. The prime minister thanked the U.S. official and asked him to convey his best wishes to the U.S. President. They then discussed good relations between Thailand and the United States.

Stoessel told the prime minister about his visit to China and Japan before coming to Thailand. He said China had assured him that it will cooperate with the ASEAN countries and that it will support the attempt to form a coalition government in Kampuchea. The prime minister and the U.S. official then discussed the refugee problem. The prime minister noted the heavy burden Thailand has had to shoulder in caring for the refugees. The U.S. under secretary of state for political affairs said his country is well aware of the problem and noted that his country will accept more refugees from Thailand this year, which should help alleviate Thailand's burden considerably.

STOESEL: NO U.S. MILITARY AID TO KHMER GROUPS

BK190357 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Visiting U.S. Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Walter Stoessel said that the United States is not planning to give military aid to anti-Vietnamese resistance groups in Kampuchea. He said that to date the United States has given political, moral, and humanitarian support to the resistance groups. Mr Stoessel had earlier met and discussed with Thai leaders the situation in Kampuchea and the attempt by the Kampuchean resistance groups to form a coalition government. The U.S. under secretary of state is making a four-nation tour of Asia.

MATICHON DESCRIBES U.S. WEAPON NEGOTIATIONS

BK190540 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 19 Nov 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] A highly placed source in the army told MATICHON on 18 November that during Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon's visit to the United States from 1 to 10 October to negotiate the purchase of weapons from that country, negotiations were held for the purchase of two major kinds of weapons -- M-48A1 tanks and Redeye missiles.

According to the source, Thailand had approached the United States for the purchase of 50 M-48A1 tanks and this was agreed to by the United States at the friendship price of only 12 million baht per tank. However, the United States requested that the delivery of the tanks be postponed because it cannot manufacture the tanks on schedule. The United States meanwhile proposed a sale of M-60A3 tanks at the cost of 30 million baht each to Thailand, but this was declined by General Prem, who considered the tanks to be too costly and that the purchase would require large sums from the national budget. Besides, the M-60A3 heavy tanks are considered to be too sophisticated for use in fighting in this region.

Concerning the Redeye missiles, the United States agreed to sell the weapons to Thailand because it realized that Thailand needs such weapons for self defense, especially along its trouble-plagued border. The United States will first deliver only the number needed by Thailand for testing and deployment at the border defense outposts.



"It is believed that the 50 tanks which Thailand has ordered will be delivered soon. Once they are delivered, they will be assigned to the 4th Cavalry Regiment in Saraburi Province, which still needs more of the tanks to reach full capacity," the source said.

According to the report, once the army has received the M-48A1 tanks ordered from the United States, all armored battalions of the 1st and 2d Army Regions will be equipped with these tanks, whereas the armored battalions of the 3d and 4th Army Regions will be equipped with the Scorpion tanks for better operational efficiency.

According to the same source, the two sides also agreed to a secret deal, that is, in the event Thailand is invaded by foreign forces, the United States will immediately provide Thailand with all the weapons it has ordered, as well as any assistance needed. The United States does not want to deliver all the weapons ordered by Thailand now because the weapons would be damaged from storage in Thailand because of the heat and humidity here.

#### THANAT ON ROLE OF U.S. BUSINESSES IN DEVELOPMENT

BK150525 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 15 Nov p 2

[Excerpts] Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman yesterday urged American private business to intensify their role in future economic cooperation with developing countries.

"We know their competence and their efficiency, which have been proven abundantly in the U.S. domestic scene. We would, however, hope that in intensifying their new role, the private sector should be imbued with greater ethical considerations rather than indulging themselves in hard-boiled and hard-nosed business practices," said the deputy premier.

In his opening speech at the Pacific Forum symposium on "Emerging Trends in Trade, Finance, Technology and Economic Growth -- Conflict or Cooperation Ahead?" Dr Thanat also deplored certain practices by developed countries which are unfavourable to developing countries.

He said the less economically advanced nations which have to shoulder a crushing burden from the energy crunch and submit to "the iron grip market control of industrialized countries," the protectionist trend, as well as severe restrictive trade measures adopted by many affluent countries, contribute to make the existing situation less than satisfactory. He also blamed some U.S. business firms for their unethical practices, adding that Thailand's past experiences have not always been happy.

He also took the U.S. to task for that country's insistence on maintaining the power and authority of existing institutions, namely, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank), and that their decisions are irreversible and cannot be reviewed or vetoed by the UN General Assembly.

"The U.S., being the major shareholder, its views are bound to prevail, especially in regard to the suggestion to set up an ad hoc energy agency to be attached to the World Bank. Nevertheless, it is encouraging that Saudi Arabia has declared its support for the idea, which after negotiations may lead to some concrete agreement," he said.

In regard to technology, he said, the oft-repeated slogan of technology transfer does not appear close to being realized. Industrialized countries are in no hurry to help developing economies to become their keen competitors as they begin to feel the threat from such countries as Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore.

The symposium ends today.



COMMUNIST PARTY POLITICKING FOR POSTS RUMORED

BK180300 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 18 Nov 81 p 5

[From the "From All Around" column: "Politicking in CPT"; originally published in November issue of SU ANAKOT]

[Text] Secretary General of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) Mit Samanan was rumoured to have been stripped of his powerful post because he had become blind early this year. Two other leading members of the CPT Central Committee have been strengthening their respective supporting base to pave the way for the powerful post. Politicking in CPT is apparently drawing to a climax.

Rumours were rampant among Bangkok-based CPT members that Mit, whose real name is Charden Wanngam, had finally become blind after suffering glaucoma for a long time, and CPT's most powerful body, the Politburo, had named Comrade Than Alias Chang Yuan, to the powerful slot. No one, however, could confirm the reports.

However, it has been known that Mit's health condition deteriorated to a great extent and his glaucoma became serious while he was staying at the CPT headquarters in Nan Province. By late 1978, when CPT broke ties with the Vietnamese and Laotian communists, Mit had been sent to a military hospital in Beijing for treatment of his eye disease. At the same hospital, two other leading CPT members -- Comrade Ping, or former editor-in-chief of the PHIMTHAI newspaper Sak Suphakasem, and Comrade Nit, whose real name is Nit Phongdapphet, a former Thammasat student -- were being hospitalized for treatment of lung disease and rheumatism, respectively. Comrade Ping has been hospitalised there for about 10 years already.

Comrade Than, whose name on his domicile registration is Wirat Angkhathawon, has been known to be a pro-China element and perhaps has been the real powerholder in CPT. Even Secretary General Mit has been no match with him.

Interestingly enough, no sooner had the reports on the downfall of Mit reached CPT connection in Bangkok than subsequent rumours were spread that Comrade Than had already died. An expert on the CPT remarked that the motive of the rumour-mongers could be either they wanted to reduce attacks on much-hated Chang Yuan or to tarnish the image of the pro-China element. However, the pundit believed that the latter probability was more likely because it was Chang Yuan who was bemirched by the rumours.

Another leading actor in the power play theatre, Comrade Chamrat, better known by his real name of "Pluang Wannasi" was enthusiastically strengthening his supporting base while he and his family, like Comrade Mit and his wife (Comrade Kao, a member on the CPT Central Committee) were staying in Beijing. The highly-placed source questioned: "I don't know whether he was vying with Mit or Chang Yuan?"

Sources said that although ostensibly Chang Yuan and Mit belonged to the same faction and have had friendly relations, many believed that they were virtually at odds. Comrade Kao, Mit's wife, once asked a former student living in exile in China: "Do you really believe that Comrade Than is doing for the interest of Thailand?" That could be a question to indirectly shake his confidence in Chang Yuan, a source commented.

Although Mit might not be blind and was holding the powerful post, some believed that he was only a puppet of Chang Yuan, and when an opportunity for him arrives, Chang Yuan would finally seize power from Mit after he had been trying to boost the confidence within the CPT ranks for over one year. But before then, the struggle for power within the outlawed party would certainly gain momentum, and be increasingly more spectacular as well.

U.S.-THAI MILITARY COLLABORATION ASSAILED

BK181126 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The United States and Thailand have conducted many joint military exercises. Worth noticing in less than 3 weeks are the two joint exercises conducted by the United States and Thai naval forces in the Gulf of Thailand. So is the increase in supply of tank missiles and other U.S. weapons to Thailand through the airlift between Washington and Bangkok.

According to the Thai paper MATICHON, the first group of U.S. troops has returned to Thailand to reopen military bases which were closed down in 1975. These military activities have been stepped up right after the visit to the United States by Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. On this occasion the Reagan administration decided to increase its military aid to Thailand by 60 percent, from \$53,981,000 to \$80,982,000. This sum would be further increased in the coming years. For his part, the Thai prime minister agreed to let the United States use all its military bases in Thailand such as Sattahip Harbor, the Korat Airbase and Udon and Ubon bases, which were probably used as staging bases to attack the three Indochinese countries.

It is obvious that Thai authorities are carrying out a dangerous policy and paving the way for the United States to come back to Thailand. This would cause unpredictable disasters to the Thai people themselves and other peoples in the region. This would encourage the Beijing expansionists to increase their sabotage activities against the three Indochinese peoples.

Beijing has already use the sacred territory of the Thai people to shelter Kampuchean reactionaries and Lao traitors. The capital of Bangkok has many meeting places for the Khmer reactionaries and traitors, including Khieu Samphan, Son Sann and Sihanouk to coordinate their actions against the Kampuchean people.

In recent days Thai troops have conducted shelling attacks on Kampuchean territory to cover the infiltration of Pol Pot remnants into Kampuchea for killing and looting. Some Thai authorities in the meantime have chimed in with Beijing and Washington, accusing Vietnam of using toxic chemicals in Kampuchea. No doubt they still pursue a hostile policy against the Indochinese countries, and, by so doing, they have further strained the tension in Southeast Asia.

Their rhetoric about peace and stability in the region can deceive nobody. The peoples of the three Indochinese countries have never done any harm to the genuine interests of the Thai people, but successive authorities in Thailand have committed many crimes against the Indochinese peoples. Stemming from their good will and friendship, the Vietnamese as well as the Lao and Kampuchean peoples are ready to let bygones be bygones and look forward to the future.

Vietnam has put forth many peace proposals aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, stability and cooperation. Shutting their eyes to all these proposals and obstinately pursuing a hostile policy against the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, the Thai authorities are arousing indignation among the peoples of Southeast Asia, including the Thai people.

UN ENVOY REJECTS U.S. CHARGE ON USE OF TOXINS

OW182106 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, NVA, November 18 -- Speaking at the U.N. debate on "chemical and biological weapons" on November 16, Vietnamese Ambassador Vo Anh Tuan denounced as sheer fabrication the United States claim that chemical weapons had been used by the Soviet Union and its allies in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan in recent years.

The ambassador said that this hysterical propaganda campaign had been carefully planned by the new American administration to camouflage an extremely dangerous new step in its arms race, more particularly in the chemical and biological arms race.

He quoted the U.S. magazine INTERCONTINENTAL PRESS as saying on November 12 that Secretary of State "Haig's public accusations against the Soviet Union simply do not stand up to scrutiny. He is trying to drum up support for Washington's huge arms buildup -- which includes big increases in chemical and biological warfare programs." He further quoted Richard Nations as writing in the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW on September 18 "Haig's charge is also part of a two-pronged strategy to further isolate Vietnam in Southeast Asia and to deflect Western European public opinion away from Washington's decision to produce the neutron bomb."

Vo Anh Tuan continued: "In the past four decades, along with seeking to gain supremacy in nuclear weaponry, the United States has experimented with several chemical and biological weapons. The United States didn't sign the 1925 Geneva Convention until 1975, after its failure in the war of aggression in Vietnam."

He quoted the Washington POST of October 31 as saying: "During World War 2 the Japanese experimentally killed about 3,000 humans, including American prisoners-of-war, with biological weapons, and the U.S. military establishment made a secret arrangement with the Japanese to hide the experiments. The Americans entered into the agreement, which included arguments in favour of granting immunity from war crimes prosecution to the responsible officials so that America could make use of the results of the gruesome tests."

Vo Anh Tuan stressed that human conscience continued to be shocked by the systematic, large-scale and protracted use of chemical and biological weapons by the United States against the people of Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. He recalled the resolution of the international conference of scientists in Orsay in December 1970 condemning the U.S. chemical warfare against the Vietnamese people and the estimation by an American expert that 145 kilograms of dioxin were among the 100,000 tons of toxic chemicals dumped on southern Vietnam by the Americans in the period 1960-1971.

Referring to the U.S. claim that it had material evidence of chemical weapons being used in Kampuchea and Laos, Vo Anh Tuan quoted American Professor Matthew Meselson, a biologist and chemical warfare specialist at Harvard University, and British Professor John Smith of Strathclyde University as pointing out that the three toxins -- nivalenol, deoxynivalenol and T-2 -- mentioned by A. Haig can be born from the most common mushrooms in both tropical and temperate zones (the OREGONIAN, Sept. 22, and the NEW SCIENTIST Sept. 17, 1981).

Vo Anh Tuan also quoted Robert Bazel, an N.B.C. reporter, as saying that according to scientists, this kind of mushroom can be found right in the courtyard of the U.S. State Department. He stressed: "The enemy's slander campaigns cannot tarnish the reputation of our People's Armed Forces, who by their revolutionary nature, have consistently and scrupulously respected the laws and practices of war and observed a very humanitarian policy toward the enemy. As victims of sophisticated U.S. chemical weapons, the Vietnamese people are determined to work together with the other peace-loving forces for a definitive and earliest ban of these weapons."

In conclusion Vo Anh Tuan said: "If the U.S. were really conscious of the terrible sufferings caused by chemical weapons to human beings, as declared the American representative on November 13, it should stop its slander campaign, cease the manufacture of new types of chemical weapons, including binary weapons, and resume the bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Union on chemical weapons."

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PHAM VAN DONG GREETES HAVANA SOLIDARITY TEACH-IN

OW182120 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 18 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has sent a message of greetings to an international teach-in held in Havana, Cuba, by the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization for Solidarity with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The message reads:

"While the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists are increasing their collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to oppose Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, your teach-in, held in Havana, capital of heroic Cuba, in support of the three Indochinese countries has a special importance. It is an expression of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples' militant solidarity with and valuable support for the three Indochinese peoples.

"Your teach-in, taking place amidst U.S. imperialism's feverish opposition to Cuba and amidst its threats of aggression and its sabotage of peace and security and the sovereignty of the countries in Central America, particularly the Caribbean, is a firm expression of the opposition of peace- and justice-loving forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America to the dangerous adventurous U.S. policy.

"I firmly believe that your teach-in will be a great success and will help consolidate and strengthen the solidarity of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, expansionism and hegemony, for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to sincerely thank the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization and all friends in Asia, Africa and Latin America for strongly and enthusiastically supporting the Vietnamese people in their struggle for independence and freedom in the past and in national construction and defence at present."

U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES IN MIDEAST CONDEMNED

OW190731 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 20 -- NHAN DAN today says that the month-long U.S. military exercises "Bright Star 82" are aimed at further involving Egypt and other pro-U.S. countries in the Middle East in U.S. war plans for the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The paper remarks that this is in line with the U.S. policy to increase political and military collusion with Egypt to make it a mainstay and a springboard for U.S. military involvement in the region.

It goes on: "The Reagan administration is speaking about a 'new strategic unanimity' in the Middle East. Its aim is to pacify pro-U.S. regimes, further the Camp David accord, and step up opposition to the Soviet Union and Arab countries which are opposed to Israel." The paper adds that "Bright Star 82" is also designed to divide the Arab community to the advantage of Tel Aviv. "The war games", NHAN DAN stresses, "are a blatant challenges to all progressive forces in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean."

UN ENVOY PROTESTS INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

OW190737 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 19 -- Addressing the United Nations on November 17 on the situation in Afghanistan, Vietnamese Ambassador Ha Van Lau reiterated Vietnam's opposition to interference in other countries' affairs.

He said: "Obviously, the policy of interference and aggression of the United States in collusion with China against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which is related to the U.S. bellicose, hegemonist policy and U.S. global and regional strategies, is the main cause [of] tension about Afghanistan. It directly threatens the independence and security not only of this sovereign and nonaligned country but also of other countries in and close to the region and endangers international peace and security."

Ha Van Lau stressed: "The correct way to solve the present situation in Afghanistan is to stop the undeclared war against that country and end all forms of aggression and interference in its internal affairs." He said that Vietnam supported the seven-point peace program advanced by the Afghan Government on May 14, 1980, statement." This program is realistic to solve politically the situation around Afghanistan," he said.

Ha Van Lau also acclaimed the August 24, 1981, statement of the Afghan Government as an expression of its good will to normalize relations between Afghanistan and its neighbours.

#### NHAN DAN EDITORIAL MARKS OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

BK181540 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Nov 81

["Text" of NHAN DAN 7 November editorial: "Under the Glorious Banner of the Great October Revolution"]

[Text] Every year the anniversary of the Russian October Socialist Revolution victory is celebrated on 7 November. It is also the great festival for the revolutionary people throughout the world. Every nation has its own great historic days. The gunfire from the Aurora warship on the Winter Palace in Petrograd on this day 64 years ago marked the end of the old world and gave birth to the new world. Marxism-Leninism has triumphed in the vivid realities of life over one-sixth of the world. For the first time, a regime without human exploitation was born and mastered by the laboring people.

The October Revolution indicates the way for mankind to reach its loftiest dreams which are peace, freedom and happiness. It has released the inexhaustible sources of energy lying latently in the heart of society to make those dreams come true. It has also set an outstanding model of national and social revolutionary strategy and strategem for all the proletarian revolutionaries in the world.

The life of all nations on our planet is being influenced more and more strongly by the October Revolution. The three revolutionary currents are surging over all continents and nothing can stop them. The struggle for world peace is prevailing everywhere. The socialist system has asserted its decisive role in setting the course for the development of the human society. The Soviet Union, the product of the October Revolution, is the strongest socialist country and the main bastion of world peace and revolution.

Together with other freedom-loving peoples, the Vietnamese people have watched with great confidence and admiration all achievements made by the Soviet Union in its advance toward communism and consider every success of the CPSU and the Soviet state in their domestic and external policies as their own and as a direct benefit to the common struggle for peace, socialism and for the progress of mankind.

The 26th CPSU Congress took place at a special juncture. The world was on the threshold of the 1980's, which is witnessing a new surge in the revolutionary movement and also a tense, complicated situation caused by the frenzied reaction of imperialism and Chinese expansionism and hegemony. There is the growing danger of a new world war. But the general strength of the world revolution is overwhelming. The Soviet Union has succeeded in building a developed socialist society. With the success of its 10th Five-Year Plan, it is making new progress in building the economic bases of communism, and in increasing its defense potential.

Against such a background, Comrade Brezhnev said at the congress: The fundamental tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan are to ensure further development of the Soviet people's welfare on the basis of developing the national economy more steadily, accelerating scientific and technical progress and developing in depth the economy by using more rationally the country's productive potentials, economizing on all resources and improving the quality of work.

The Soviet people are working selflessly to lay the foundation for the country's economic structure in the 1980's before entering the 21st century. This structure will link science to industry, closely combining creative thinking with creative labor. The congress clearly pointed out: A system of social production with high results which can develop in depth is inevitably an objective factor of developed socialism and is the sole way leading to fruitful communism.

The 26th CPSU Congress stressed the far reaching international impact of the construction of a developed socialist society and communism in the Soviet Union. This cause cannot be separated from the struggle for peace and detente in international relations, nor can it be separated from the consolidation and strengthening of world forces struggling for peace, national independence and social progress.

The Soviet program of peace for the 1980's that was presented by Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress recapitulates and expands the programs of peace put forth at the 24th and 25th congresses. It is a major and broad program of action encompassing all areas of international relations around the world.

On the basis of a correct analysis of the inevitable evolution of history and of the changes in the balance of forces on a global scale, the Soviet Union has advanced many peace initiatives which manifest the historic dynamism and the revolutionary offensive spirit and objectivism of those who know for sure that the future belongs to them.

These very concrete and practical proposals testify to the Soviet Union's consistent, good intention to give priority to world peace and persist in seeking dialogue for all matters of dispute to ease international tension and push back the danger of a nuclear war now being frenziedly prepared by Washington with the encouragement of Beijing.

The Soviet peace proposals are driving imperialism, expansionism and other forces of war to the defensive while encouraging all peace-loving people. The recent marches of hundreds of thousands of peace fighters in Western Europe showed that these proposals were warmly welcomed by progressives right in the backyard of imperialism.

The sense of responsibility of the CPSU and the Soviet people for human life and for the survival of human civilization was once again expressed by Comrade Brezhnev at the reception for the delegates to the conference of the party Central Committee secretaries of the communist and workers parties from various socialist countries which was held on 4 November.

Mankind is going through an extremely important period of its development. The question being resolved is not what the 1980's will be like but how society will evolve in the future.

In a friendly meeting with Comrade Brezhnev in the Kremlin last September, Comrade Le Duan said: The entire evolution of contemporary history since the October Revolution, as well as the development of human history since then, has always been associated with the vigorous growth of the Soviet Union, the strong bastion of peace and the reliable mainstay of the world revolution.



To firmly keep to the road of the Russian October Revolution and to unswervingly preserve close unity and comprehensive, lasting cooperation with the Soviet Union is the conscience, feeling and iron-clad determination of the Vietnamese people and the unchangeable policy of our party and state. This is the way for us to defend our fatherland and build socialism successfully, and to make our contributions to the cause of peace and social progress in Southeast Asia and the world.

VCP CONVENES MEETING ON AGRICULTURE IN SOUTH

15 Nov Report

OW181152 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Continuation of correspondent Truong Huu Loi's report on 3-6 October conference on agricultural transformation in Nam Bo provinces]

[Summary] "Party Secretariat Directive No 100 is aimed primarily at the northern provinces. With regard to the mountain regions and Nam Bo, the policy is only to undertake trial work. However, at the recent conference on measures to transform agriculture in Nam Bo, from reports by Hau Giang, Ho Chi Minh City and Dong Nai's Thong Nhut District, we could see that the acceptance and choice of the product contract system are urgent and objective demands of grassroots cadres and peasants of Nam Bo provinces."

Before the issuance of Directive No 100, applying the spirit of the Resolution No 6, the cadres and people of a number of areas had sought forms of contracts aimed at raising the laborers' responsibility toward their final products. Thanks to this, the cadres and peasants of production groups in a number of Nam Bo areas rapidly grasped the situation when they received Directive No 100 and heard reports on experiences in the product contract system adopted in a number of northern agricultural cooperatives.

"Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu, secretary of the Hau Giang Provincial Party Committee, said that when the policy calling for trial adoption of contractual work by Nam Bo provinces was received, the province sent cadres to grassroots areas to investigate the situation and select pilot localities. At a number of areas visited by the province's representatives, such as Vi Thanh and Vi Tan villages, and Vi Thanh town of Long My District, the grassroots cadres and people, who had been listening to the radio and reading newspapers and who took advantage of the experiences in contractual work in the north, boldly adopted the product contract system in all of the production groups in their villages."

During the last summer-fall crop some 405 units in Hau Giang, representing some 50 percent of production groups and cooperatives, adopted contractual work.

Comrade Sau Tuong, head of the Agriculture Department of Ho Chi Minh City, told the conference about a similar situation. During the last summer-fall crop, 19 production groups in Ho Chi Minh City adopted contractual work. During the 10th-month crop that followed, more than 50 additional production groups followed suit.

The product contract movement has also been vigorously received by the party committees and administration of Dong Nai Province and most vigorously by Thong Nhut District, which had had difficulties in production and which is mostly inhabited by Catholic compatriots who came as evacuees in 1954. Comrade Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien, district party committee secretary, said that during the last summer-fall crop as many as 79 production groups in her district adopted contractual work.

The conference on agricultural transformation in Nam Bo was held at a time when the peasants there had just harvested their summer-fall crop and had started on their 10th-month crop. Harsh weather conditions constitute a trial for the product contract system in the Nam Bo delta. The long drought continues.

Families receiving contracts on their land in Thong Nhut District, Dong Nai Province, have sought all means to fight the drought and completed their sowing and transplanting in good time. The 79 production groups which adopted contractual work achieved from 3 to 3.5 tons per hectare -- their highest yield ever -- for the summer-fall rice crop.

The greatest and most encouraging result was that when the product contract system was introduced into Nam Bo, it helped consolidate the existing production groups and cooperatives. It particularly attracted individual peasants into production groups or caused them to set up their own production groups. Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu, secretary of the Hau Giang Provincial Party Committee, talked about the case of Vi Thanh village. After the product contract system was successfully organized during the summer-fall crop, large numbers of peasants applied for admission to production groups while different villages applied for the establishment of new production groups.

Talking about the initial results of the adoption of the product contract system by production groups and cooperatives, Comrade Nguyen Van Vu, secretary of Long Phu District, Hau Giang Province, said that the system helps tap the labor force, specifically the auxiliary labor force. With regard to investments, a number of areas invest in fertilizers. For instance, Group 2 in Long Duc village has largely invested in animal manure and green manure. This is a new factor that will create favorable conditions for transforming agriculture.

From concrete results obtained in one crop, we can see that contractual work in Nam Bo also brought about the same effects as in the agricultural cooperatives in the northern delta or in the central coastal area and Central Highlands. Moreover, thanks to still scarcely exploited rich land and labor potentials and to more favorable weather conditions, the production groups in Nam Bo have achieved greater efficiency when they adopt the product contract system.

From a number of inspections of various localities, Comrade Duong Quoc Phong, head of the central Agricultural Cooperative Managing Department, expressed his view that the introduction of the new contract form into production groups in Nam Bo has brought about many good results. This is because the production groups in Nam Bo are actually cooperatives. The land of these groups has all been collectivized. The group members' other means of production have also either been collectivized or are being managed for the benefit of the groups' production. The distribution of incomes in the groups is mainly made according to labor. Thus, the groups' socialist collective economic character and managerial system are basically similar to those of cooperatives. Consequently, the groups' main strong points and shortcomings are the same as those of cooperatives.

The groups are different from cooperatives in their small scale and direct management. This means that instructions are given directly from the group management to the group members without going through production teams and units. The results and experiences obtained by northern provinces in expanding the product contract system as well as the actual performance by various localities in Nam Bo made the participants in the conference unanimously affirm that contractual work is a new factor, a motive force and one of the key measures to step up the agricultural transformation in Nam Bo in the coming days.

#### 16 Nov Report

OW181443 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Continuation of correspondent Truong Huu Loi's report on 3-6 October conference on agricultural transformation in Nam Bo provinces]

[Summary] While discussing the advantages of the application of the product contract system in the Nam Bo cooperativization movement, the representatives were concerned as to whether that system helps the Nam Bo collective economic organizations develop their superiority over individual production, whether it helps attract the remaining 91 percent of peasant families -- which still continue with the mode of individual production -- onto the path of collectivization and whether it is compatible with the local production conditions.

Representatives enthusiastically listened to cadres from areas where the product contract system has been applied talk about individual peasants requesting to join production collectives. The introduction of the product contract system into Nam Bo not only helps stimulate production and consolidate the production collectives and cooperatives, but also helps in organizing and attracting the Nam Bo peasants onto the path of collectivization.

"As pointed out Comrade Le Thanh Nghi's report, the product contract system not only helps to consolidate the existing production collectives and cooperatives, but, more important, shows that the new mode of production is capable of vigorously attracting the peasants onto the path of collectivization." A number of individual peasants, realizing the benefits the product contract system brings to the production collectives and cooperatives, have voluntarily requested to join those organizations. Thus, the product contract system is a new factor that helps further advance the agricultural cooperativization movement in Nam Bo vigorously and steadily. The representatives then further analyzed the Nam Bo production conditions and situation as well as the Nam Bo peasants' characteristics in their advance from individual production to collectivization. Noteworthy is the fact that most of the local peasants are middle-income peasants with substantial farmland, capital and means of production, including mechanized farming equipment. In addition, the Nam Bo peasants are used to producing commodities and concerned about production profits and losses.

To attract the Nam Bo peasant families, including those belonging to the middle-income class, onto the path of collectivization, the production collectives must achieve high labor productivity so that the collective members' incomes will also increase. The introduction of the product contract system into Nam Bo is compatible with the mode of individual production of the Nam Bo peasants who are also used to the product contract practice. There are cases of farmhands working on a contractual basis for the land-leasing families. The system also helps in accelerating the land reallocation more effectively.

"The comrade secretary of the Hau Giang Provincial Party Committee pointed out that some peasants who had joined the production collectives later quit them to work as farmhands but when they realized the benefits of the new product contract system the very same farmhands applied to get farmland and join the production collectives that used the product contract system." The product contract system is being applied in Nam Bo on the basis of each locality's production conditions, material and technical bases, and farming equipment.

Compared with the northern cooperatives, the Nam Bo production collectives still have few material and technical bases, but the collective here plays the major role in agricultural production. It organizes production and has relations with the state and sister production collectives -- mainly with the collectives having mechanized farming equipment -- and with individual peasants in a joint effort to fulfill set production plans.

17 Nov Final Report

OW190123 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Final installment of correspondent Truong Huu Loi's report on 3-6 October conference on agricultural transformation in Nam Bo provinces]

[Summary] Following the total liberation of South Vietnam and after the first year of production development and agricultural transformation, the Mekong Delta in particular and Nam Bo in general have scored remarkable achievements in agriculture. Many new factors have emerged allowing us to step up agricultural transformation in the Nam Bo provinces and complete the cooperativization work in the coming years.



A number of provinces which are applying the product contract system have affirmed that agricultural cooperativization can be completed in the next few years. As for those localities encountering difficulties, including Minh Hai Province, their target is to incorporate 30 percent of the peasant households into the production collectives and 80 [as heard] percent into the production solidarity teams in 1982. District level units plan to complete the cooperativization work and assemble almost all peasants into the production collectives and agricultural cooperatives in 1983.

"Regarding land reallocation, Comrade Le Thanh Nghi pointed out that the current requirement in land reallocation is to urgently and resolutely handle cases of exploitative farming -- leasing land to sharecroppers and hiring farmhands -- and illegal land seizure. In addition to further detecting and handling cases of exploitative farming by rich peasants and the bourgeoisie, we must pay particular attention to checking land ownership and take back those lands illegally seized by government agencies, army units and, especially, by cadres of various levels who do not directly engage in farming but lease the lands to sharecroppers or hire farmhands to work them instead. These lands must be returned to the village and hamlet administrations concerned for distribution to the peasants. It is absolutely forbidden to distribute those lands in any form. The distributed lands must be recovered. Provincial and district party committees must launch a land control drive and handle the cases of lands illegally seized by cadres and party members and set a time limit for handling such cases. As regards the upper class, middle-income peasants, we will only reallocate those lands whose owners are unable to till them or whose owners must hire farmhands to work them. However, persuasion must be used by invoking the spirit of solidarity and mutual assistance among the peasants. Insensitive and indiscriminate land reallocation must be avoided."

The conference on agricultural transformation in Nam Bo stressed the importance of assembling the peasants into production solidarity teams. This would be a form of exercise in which the peasants can gradually become acquainted with collective work and maintain their private interests while not conflicting with state interests and while coordinating with the common interests of society under the state's guidance.

"Discussing this form of exercise, Comrade Le Thanh Nghi made an analysis and set the following requirements:

"1. To assembly individual peasant households into organizations so that they will truly unite and help each other in production and day-to-day life. To enable the peasants households, including those encountering difficulties, to make good use of their land and labor.

"2. To initially steer the individual peasant households into production in accordance with the requirements of state plans and the assimilation of new techniques and to adopt progressive farming methods -- intensive farming, increased land yield -- to produce more agricultural products and goods through the organization and activities of the production solidarity teams and under the guidance of hamlet and village administrations.

"3. To directly establish economic relations between peasant households and the state through economic contracts and marketing relations with a view toward achieving rational distribution and effective use of goods and material supplies sold by the state to the peasants and concentrating most of the peasants' agricultural products and goods in the state's hands. On this basis, to fight against the bourgeoisie's and private merchants' hoarding, black marketeering and market monopolization and to positively contribute to industrial and trade transformation."

Regarding the incorporation of peasants into the exercise forms and then into the production collectives and cooperatives, Comrade Le Thanh Nghi stressed that "the areas that have the conditions for immediately attracting individual peasants into collective work are usually areas that already have production groups operating successfully and exercising persuasive power over the peasants. We do not mechanically bring the peasants into production solidarity teams before they join production groups. However, given the general, current situation in Nam Bo, where conditions for widely and simultaneously developing production groups have not emerged, unless we actively bring the peasants into production solidarity teams we will slow down the collectivization movement.

In a number of localities experience has revealed that the peasants have actively joined those production collectives that have effectively applied the product contract system. Moreover, the expansion of this system requires active preparations and the necessary conditions.

As pointed out by the delegates of Ho Chi Minh City, the production collectives must manage and grasp the basic means of production, set production guidelines and economic and technical norms, and train and strengthen a contingent of enthusiastic, capable cadres through the cooperativization movement. The party Secretariat has entrusted the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agriculture Department of the Central Committee as well as a number of sectors with the task of properly organizing the application of the product contract system and the implementation of the agricultural transformation task.

Dealing with this question, Comrade Duong Quoc Cam, head of the Central Board of the Management of Agricultural Cooperatives said: "The Ministry of Agriculture is actively directing the organization of an apparatus and is increasing the number of cadres to help implement this task from the central to the district levels. As regards the application of the product contract system in the production collectives and agricultural cooperatives in the Nam Bo provinces, the ministry, implementing the party Secretariat's and Council of Ministers' instructions, is making intensive preparations for convening a training conference for the leading cadres of the provinces and districts by the end of November 1981. The training work on this product contract system is very important to the agricultural cooperativization movement in the Nam Bo provinces."

Regarding the party-building task, the delegates heard a report by Comrade Vu Anh, deputy head of the Organization Department of the Central Committee, pointing out that "to make the peasants take the path of collective work, the party's organizations must be consolidated so as to lead the socialist revolution to success and, through this revolutionary movement, to train cadres, develop party membership and strengthen cadres' skills." The delegates also discussed the issue of simultaneously building production collectives, agricultural cooperatives and production solidarity teams, gradually collectivizing machines and achieving industrial and trade transformation. They petitioned the party Central Committee to promulgate systems and policies aimed at advancing the agricultural transformation task vigorously, rapidly and steadily. "The impact of the new factors on the acceleration of the agricultural transformation movement allows us to believe that Nam Bo in general and the Mekong Delta in particular will soon become a prosperous agricultural region.

#### SOUTHERN PROVINCES COLLECT MORE AGRICULTURAL TAX

BK190457 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Oct 81 p 1

[VNA report]

[Text] During the first 9 months of this year, southern provinces achieved 77.6 percent of the agricultural tax collection plan for the entire year, recording an increase of 6.8 percent over 1980.

Many provinces like Cuu Long, Tien Giang, Nghia Binh, Quang Nam-Danang, Song Be and Dong Nai have achieved 85 percent and upward. The collection of tax for the summer-fall crop has obtained poor results. Many places have not attained the norms for collecting tax and old debts.

The collection of the 1981 agricultural tax in the southern provinces is scheduled to last until November, while the 1982 tax is being established. The southern provinces are checking up on the cultivated area, adjusting the volume of production, counting again the local population, establishing the 1982 tax and clearing up the agricultural tax collected since the beginning of the year.

#### CAM BINH CONGRATULATED ON FULFILLING GRAIN QUOTA

BK181015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] As of 11 November, agricultural cooperatives and peasants in Cam Binh District, Hai Hung Province, had fulfilled their 1981 grain obligation according to the prescribed quota. They have also sold to the state 2,350 tons of paddy beyond the set quota and promised to sell an additional 1,500 to 2,000 tons.

On 17 November the chairman of the Council of Ministers sent a message to Cam Binh District praising its people and cadres for their efforts in upholding the revolutionary tradition, accelerating production and in fulfilling the 1981 grain obligation satisfactorily. The district has taken the lead in contributing to ensuring sufficient food to meet the needs of the province and in selling more grain to the state.

In developing its achievements, the district has paid special attention to supervising the 10th-month rice harvest, distributing food among agricultural cooperatives and motivating the people and peasants to practice thrift in order to save paddy to fulfill their set quotas. It has also encouraged local peasants to positively care for the 1981 winter crop and make all preparations satisfactorily for the 5th-month spring crop in order to fulfill and overfulfill the production plan norms in areas, productivity and output.

#### PARTY ECONOMIC, CULTURAL LINE DISCUSSED

BK181338 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 15 Nov 81

[First part of Trung Dung article: "Firmly Grasp the Party Economic Line, Strive To Develop the Army and Consolidate National Defense and Satisfactorily Resolve the Question of Economic Building Troops" published in the November issue of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN]

[Text] The fourth national congress of the party delegates set forth the general line and the economic line for the period of transition to socialism in our country and approved the guidelines, tasks and main targets of the Second 5-Year 1976-80 Plan.

The lines set forth by the congress have been organized and implemented at a time when our country is enjoying many fundamentally favorable conditions and is encountering at the same time untold difficulties, especially the sabotage and aggression by the reactionaries among the Beijing powerholders who have colluded with the U.S. imperialists.

No sooner had our peacetime economic restoration just begun than our country had to shift immediately to a status of war. Following the two victories in defending our fatherland, we still have to remain ready to cope with a possible war of aggression.

In such a situation, to transform the party lines into the revolutionary acts of the masses and into the vivid realities in society, our party has to resolve a series of new and very complicated problems promptly, correctly and flexibly.



The plenums of the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau have gradually materialized and improved the lines and policies and have rearranged the economic plans accordingly. Since the second plenum, the party Central Committee has stressed agricultural production as the primary task, considering it the greatest economic development potential of our country at present.

The party has further specified the guidelines and tasks of developing agriculture in the new stage and, at the same time, has determined some additional agricultural norms.

At the fourth plenum, the party Central Committee promptly pointed to the new aggressors and concentrated on resolving the major problems of leading and guiding the national war of defense against the Chinese expansionists, and on urgently adjusting the economic and social fields to suit the realistic situation of the country which was at war again.

At the fifth and sixth plenums of the party Central Committee and recently in the resolution of the Political Bureau on distribution and circulation, several decisions have been taken concerning urgent problems arising from life which reflect the party's new creativity in understanding and applying its economic line.

Implementing the party resolutions, in the past 4 years or more, all our party, people and troops have fought courageously, worked diligently, overcome many difficulties and won glorious victories in national defense and considerable successes on both the fronts of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

We have overcome serious ordeals and have firmly stood in our position as a victor to control the situation and master our country. Our economic and national defense forces have been gradually strengthened. Together with our historic and very great victories in the two national defense wars are our successes in building socialism and developing the economy and culture. Due to these victories and successes, the economic situation has begun to improve, especially since the party Central Committee Sixth Plenum Resolution, the Political Bureau Resolution No 26 and the various new policies and lines of the party and state concerning the economy were issued.

New factors in the economic life have appeared, bringing about positive results. Noteworthy are the production movement in agriculture and industry in those localities where new ways of operating businesses have been adopted -- new contractual forms have been applied to agricultural cooperatives and a piecework payment system has been adopted by the state enterprises. Sluggishness in the economy has been dealt with and negativism has been severely condemned. This has reflected the determination on the part of our party and state to improve leadership and guidance in order to meet the urgent demands of the situation.

At a time when the postwar economy is still unstable and rife with difficulties, the victories that have been achieved and the ever increasing amount of new positive factors are very valuable and constitute a cause for joy. Nevertheless, these victories and successes still fall short of requirements, the capital and labor spent, our people's creativity and the potentials of our national economy.

The difficulties in the economy and life have been overcome slowly. At times, they have become serious in some localities. This situation is due to some objective causes on the one hand and to some subjective shortcomings on the other.

Our party and state have sternly pointed out shortcomings and mistakes and have quickly sought all measures to overcome them correctly with practical results.

Along with analyzing the situation scientifically in accordance with a scrupulous attitude of self-criticism and criticism, our party and state have once again asserted that on the specific ground of recent history, the achieved victories are great and the economic line set forth by the fourth party congress is correct. This is despite the fact that there still are many irrelevant matters in some given economic plans which result from our inability to grasp all the laws and to estimate the complicated developments of the situation adequately.

The party's economic and cultural development lines and the fundamental viewpoints on its lines for the entire long period of transition to socialism in our country reflect a firm grasp of the evolutionary laws concerning the period of transition to socialism and the various economic laws of socialism. They stem from the characteristics of the economic and social situation in our country and the international situation at the present state. They reflect the creativity of our party in pointing out the process of advancing small scale production directly to large scale socialist production, in order to lay a base on which to define various steps to advance the economy in line with the realistic conditions of our country and the general laws of socialism.

The delegates to the fourth party congress used the initially derived experiences in our country as a basis and referred to the rich experiences of the socialist revolution in other fraternal countries to formulate lines. They generally applied the scientific innovations and modern technology, reflecting adequately the interests of the working class and the laboring people.

The Beijing reactionaries and other forces hostile to the Vietnamese revolution are striving to take advantage of and aggravate our shortcomings and the negative aspects in our people's economy and life in order to criticize and attack our party's economic line from several directions, using perfidious psychological warfare tricks and even false Marxist theory. However, their efforts are to no avail.

In the present socialist revolution, our party has determined the economic guidelines and tasks for the coming years and has asserted to continually implement the general and economic lines set forth by the fourth party congress. By thoroughly understanding these lines and by proceeding from the present real economic and social situation and from the requirement that our entire country has to simultaneously implement the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland, we must concentrate on urgently achieving the following targets:

First, we must stabilize and definitely improve the material and cultural lives of the people.

Second, we must emphatically build the material and technical bases of socialism.

Third, we must consolidate national defense and security.

These targets are appropriate. Obviously, the priorities of these targets must be modified when the situation changes, especially in case of a war of aggression which requires that the entire country be shifted to the status of war.

We must be well aware of the situation, understand and implement the lines and policies of the party and state correctly, and grasp the viewpoints and strategic resolutions of the party Central Committee on the urgent economic and social issues. These constitute matters of decisive significance which contribute to changing the situation and extricating the economy from immediate difficulties.

We must be very active and alert in leading and educating troops by enhancing their patriotism and love of socialism and by helping them firmly grasp the party and state lines and policies, and singlemindedly observe the situation and realize that the victories are great and the difficulties arising from objective causes are inevitable. At the same time, we must also see all of our subjective shortcomings and mistakes to the proper extent and at their face value.

Cadres and party members must maintain the stand of communist combatants who know how to tell right from wrong, firmly grasp the revolutionary targets, uphold the exemplary role of pioneers in the present new struggle and determine their share of duties clearly in the struggle to change the situation. On this basis, every agency, unit and locality must be based on the scope of its responsibility and duty to establish a specific program of action to optimally exploit and use all the capabilities of troops, cooperate with all the party and people to overcome difficulties and resolve urgent economic and social problems, and advance toward creating a new situation in the national economy and the people's livelihood.

#### VO CHI CONG PAYS VISIT TO DAC LAC PROVINCE

OW191045 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently visited Dac Lac Province and held working sessions there. The comrades of the Executive Committee of the provincial party committee and of the provincial people's committee reported to him about economic and cultural developments and living conditions of the people of various nationalities in the province.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong praised the party organizations and various nationals of Dac Lac for having launched an enthusiastic and relatively uniform movement on the agricultural front. He urged the various areas to continue to step up food production on the basis of satisfactorily engaging in intensive farming, raising productivity and increasing crops on available land; to rapidly reclaim fallow and virgin land which can be put under rice and subsidiary crop cultivation to make it productive soon; to increase production of various types of beans, peanuts and soybeans. He encouraged families in Dac Lac to raise cattle and hogs, to breed fish and bees, to develop coffee planting on three domains -- state-owned, collective and family-owned -- in which state-owned production plays the main role and to practice intensive farming on existing coffee plantations while actively building new ones.

In forestry the province should avoid indiscriminate burning and destruction of forests, should actively plant new forests and protect them so that they can be exploited in an organized and rational manner and should successfully coordinate agriculture with forestry. In addition to receiving people who come to build new economic zones, the province should promptly organize the compatriots of various nationalities so that they will adopt fixed farming and a settled life, develop production and stabilize their livelihood.

The province should also adopt the product contract system in agriculture, consolidate the cooperatives and production groups and build up the villages while strengthening the districts. It should continue to develop industry, artisan industry and handicrafts, the health service, culture and education, pay attention to training local cadres and satisfactorily apply the various policies toward cadres.



RED CROSS CONFERENCE CLOSING IN MANILA 14 NOV

HK150059 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] A high-ranking Red Cross official reaffirmed yesterday the humanitarian organization's policy of neutrality and noninvolvement in politics but said it can no longer remain indifferent to vital political issues such as the arms race. The 24th International Conference of the Red Cross, which ended in Manila yesterday, marked this important turn in the movement's history. The director of the Legal Department of the Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross was referring to controversial resolutions adopted by the conference on disarmament, Israeli-occupied Arab territories, and on the conflicts in Afghanistan and parts of Africa. The resolutions were among 31 passed by the conference's three working committees.

ARMY CHIEF WARNS AGAINST REGIONAL CONFLICTS

HK160837 Manila Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fabian Ver today warned Pacific and Asian armies against the possibility of international conflict in Asia. Addressing the fifth annual Pacific Armies Management Seminar, General Ver said these armies must remember that Asia today lies at the crossroads of world politics. He said, however, that he does not perceive any serious external threat against the Philippines in the foreseeable future. Citing the defense capability of the Philippines, he said the country is determined to pursue a self-reliant course by tapping indigenous resources to meet operational equipment and requirements.

Comments on National Situation

HK170933 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Fabian Ver, reiterated Defense Minister Enrile's assurance that the military has the situation under control. Addressing the opening of the 5-day gathering of defense experts from 17 countries, he said there is little danger of any armed uprisings posing any serious threat to the country. General Ver said that the Philippines is on a stepped-up program to attain self-reliance in military arms and capability. [recorded statement by General Ver indistinct]

STEPS TAKEN TO MODIFY MEDIA PROGRAMMING

HK170101 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] The president has taken steps to improve broadcast and movie programs by ridding them of sex and violence. In a meeting yesterday with the members of the Kapisanang ng mga Brodkaster sa Pilipinas [KBP -- Association of Broadcasters in the Philippines] and owners and managers of broadcasting stations, the president announced three moves: first, renaming the Board of Censors for Motion Pictures into the Board of Standards for Movies, Television and Radio, increasing the membership and requiring them to render fulltime; second, the organization of the three-man National Telecommunications Commission, with Brig Gen (Sefarino Carillon) as commissioner and (Antonio Bareyo) and (Kathleen Kesetta) as deputy commissioners; and third, termination of franchises of radio stations considered liabilities to society on December 31, 1981, and giving those which had broken technicalities of law 1 year to mend their ways.

The president asked the KBP to submit recommendees to the Board of Standards, saying that he is increasing the membership and would want those who can render 24-hour service.

On the termination of franchises on December 31, 1981, KBP Chairman Teodoro Valencia suggested that all radio stations that have not been viable or have no creditable performance to show should be terminated this year, but those which have infractions of rules will be given 1 year to mend their ways. The newly-elected KBP chairman says there are too many radio stations. He said some have served as instruments of perversion and calumny, thus turning them into negative forces in the nation. He said he and the KBP are happy that the president has decided to step in and guide the industry through the rationalization process.

#### TWO MORE DETAINEES JOIN HUNGER STRIKERS

BK141523 Hong Kong AFP in English 1459 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Manila, 14 Nov (AFP) -- Two of the three political prisoners today shifted to an indefinite fast as their hunger strike reached its 41st day as a result of the government's partial granting of their demands.

Hunger strikers Nicanor Bautista and Ariel Olalia joined the eight others in their indefinite fast at the suburban military detention camp in Bicutan after being informed that Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had agreed to increase the daily food budget and promised to work for Mr Bautista's release.

With two fasting detainees at the camp, third hunger striker Benjamin Divinaflor was brought to Camp General Nakar in Lucena city, about 112 kilometers south of Manila, to enable a court with jurisdiction on their cases to decide on their demand for release.

The three had sought to be released from detention of more than 2 years by citing that the cases they were facing carried only a punishment of 6 months imprisonment when proven guilty. Even without trial, they contended they had already served the penalty.

The defense minister also met the demands of the fasting detainees to extend visits to include not only immediate relatives but also friends, to remove the barriers in two detention areas to allow them to mingle with other detainees, and to recommend the temporary release of three of their colleagues.

The three hunger strikers, who started their hunger strike last October 5, had been joined by the 10 detainees in an indefinite fast to seek the release of 23 of their colleagues for "humanitarian reasons" due to the "prolonged insolation" they had suffered.

Mr Enrile failed to act on the detainees' demand for the dismantling of all military courts and the transfer of their cases to civilian courts. He said the decision was not within his power but under the jurisdiction of President Ferdinand Marcos.

A (?diary) of the fasting detainees released today indicated that their fast would remain indefinitely since the partial granting of their demands was "not good enough to warrant lifting (of) our fast." The diary indicated that the detainees would press "for the end of isolated detention" before they decide to end their fast.

#### SUPREME COURT MAKES DECISION ON DETAINEES

HK170105 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] The Supreme Court yesterday upheld the power of President Marcos to keep suspected subversives in jail indefinitely even though martial law has been lifted. The 11-man court dismissed a petition by former Manila newspaper business editor Saturnino Ocampo and 4 other political detainees disputing the legality of their military imprisonment. The five, accused of subversion, had also asked the court to stop their trial before a military tribunal, or at least transfer their cases to a civil court. Ocampo, 42, has been in jail for nearly 6 years, and 2 of the other petitioners for 4 years. Two others are on temporary liberty.

ENRILE ENCOURAGES DIALOGUE WITH STUDENTS

HK130208 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0130 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday said dialogues with any sector of society which feels aggrieved for oppressed are to be encouraged, since they are essential to the dynamic exchange of communication in the conduct of the government. He told the Rotary Club of Makati West that the government policy is to open up all avenues for peaceful discussion of any issue, to minimize, if not to eradicate, misunderstanding, friction and violent confrontation. He said the dialogue led to the forging of several agreements, particularly on the conduct of student demonstrations. Enrile was referring to the recent dialogue between the Defense Ministry and students.

UNIVERSITY CAMPUS SPYING ORDERED TO BE STOPPED

HK180012 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday ordered the investigation and possible dismissal from the service of all those found involved in the reported campus spying at the University of the Philippines [UP]. Enrile said the incident, if verified to be true, is a clear, open and culpable violation of the agreement entered into by the Defense Ministry with student leaders last October 28. Enrile issued this order to Maj Gen Prospero Olivas, acting PC (Philippine Constabulary) and director general of the Integrated National Police. Earlier, UP President (Edgar Angara) requested the PC chief, Lt Gen Fidel Ramos, to investigate the alleged spying incident at the UP campus. (Angara) says that students caught three outside men allegedly taping the proceedings of a Student Council meeting at the UP faculty center last Friday.

PLANS OF 'FOREIGN-BASED SUBVERSIVES' REPORTED

HK170102 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has revealed plans of foreign-based subversives to launch terroristic activities in the country. Enrile said the subversives' move will time their activities with the 1984 elections. The defense minister also showed newsmen a document confirming efforts to set up a training camp for Filipino subversives in another country. Enrile said the organization was called Social Democrats, an anti-government organization. He said the move is to train for terroristic activities for the 1984 elections for the regular members of the Batasang Pambansa. Enrile said intelligence reports say leaders of the Social Democrats and MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari met recently for setting up the training camp.

MALAYSIANS DENY ALLEGED AID TO SUBVERSIVES

HK180248 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0230 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] In Kuala Lumpur, the Malaysian Foreign Ministry yesterday denied reports from the Philippines that Malaysia had allowed Filipino rebel terrorists to establish a camp in Malaysian Sabah state aimed at overthrowing the government of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos. The Malaysian Foreign Ministry spokesman made the remarks when asked to comment on reports from Manila that Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had alleged that a Filipino rebel group has built a training camp in neighboring Malaysia for terrorist strikes in the Philippines. The Malaysian spokesman said Malaysia will not allow any individuals or groups to use its territory to carry out clandestine activities either against it or any other country.



MUSLIM AFFAIRS MINISTER REPORTS NO MNLF MERGER

HK150100 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Muslim Affairs Minister Romulo Espaldon has described as unlikely the merger of the three factions of the Moro National Liberation Front. The factions he referred to are those of Nur Misuari, Hashim Salamat and Raschid Lucman. Espaldon, who is the former chief of the southern command, said that an MNLF committee had informed him the merger plan did not succeed. The committee had worked out the proposed merger of the three factions.

GOVERNMENT MAY WITHDRAW FROM WAGE-SCALE PLAN

HK160036 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata says the government is studying the possibility of excluding itself from the tripartite wage-setting scheme among labor, management and government. He says the presence of the government in setting wages is no longer needed in view of the moderation in the attitude of the organization of petroleum exporting countries. According to Virata, both labor and management will instead be allowed to set up the mechanism for settling wage disputes, possibly through the so-called collective bargaining agreement. However, the government will retain the power to see to it that a minimum living wage is followed in the private sector.

GOVERNMENT DRAWING UP NEW 5-YEAR ECONOMIC PLAN

HK130420 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] The government is drawing up another 5-year economic plan as the 1978-82 program comes to an end. This early, the government is consulting various sectors to crystalize an updated economic scheme to fit changing conditions. Prime Minister Virata said that the next 5-year economic plan will concentrate on food production, energy development, rural development and education and health services. On energy, Virata said the plan is to reduce dependence on foreign oil by 50 percent by the year 1985.

Turning to another matter, Prime Minister Virata also announced three basic measures the government has taken to curb the smuggling of dollars out of the country. He said dollar smuggling adversely affects the country's economy.

The prime minister also said there is a big chance that the 11 percent inflation rate of this year will go down to single-digit inflation in 1982. Virata assured that the government is adopting all necessary measures to reduce inflation, to help the working masses.

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